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BUNDAY, Per Year......

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year..... The regular circulation of THE BUS for the

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A Question for the People of New York The future of that portion of this State which extends from the shores of Lake Champlain on the east to the valley of the

Black River on the west, presents a problem full of interest to students of economic selonce; and it must soon occupy the serious consideration of practical statesmen, unless this great region is to be allowed to fall gradually into a condition of entire and absolute barrenness and waste. All this part of the State is raised to a considerable elevation above the level of the ocean. Its climate is rigorous and severe, while its soil is of such a character as to unfit it for agricultural purposes

This region was once densely covered with forests, and forests still occupy large areas within its limits. These forests furnish, in one way or another, occupation to the people of the northern part of the State, who are dependent upon them for their existence. It is a region in soil and climate exclusively adapted to remain in forest, because in ne other way can it be made productive. It is a case, so far as the population goes, of forest or extermination.

Such regions, destined by nature for forest growth alone, exist in other parts of the country, and the time cannot be very far distant when the principle long adopted in other parts of the world, that lands fitted by nature to produce forests and nothing else must be permanently maintained in forest and not converted into barren or unproductive farms, will be acknowledged in this country also. The wasteful system now so common with our crude agriculture which permits a rotation from forest to farm and then from farm back again into forest, will then be abandoned, and the forests will become permanent and continuously productive. Such lands, as experience will show, can only be profitably treated in this way.

The relations of the forests of northern New York to the rest of the country are, moreover, peculiar. The streams which rise among these forests have more than a local importance. They affect the population of the whole State, and have a direct and controiling influence upon the commerce of the world. The future, therefore, of these forests, inasmuch as they supply and regulate the most valuable waterways of the continent, becomes a matter of the deepest publie concern, deserving the most careful study and most judicious treatment. This great subject should occupy the attention of the next Logislature. It will be its duty to secure by wise enactments the permanency of these forests.

We suppose there is not in all the world an area of equal extent that is more important to the human race than the four or five million acres known as the Adirondack wilderness. To the people of this State no other portion of the State is half so valuable or half so well worth wise and careful management; and cortainly no other part has been so much abused. Had it been the wish and the intention of man to utterly ruln the region which furhishes the Hudson River with its water supply, the work of devastation could not have en better planned than it has been, nor more surely and swiftly put into execution. The thousands of acres of naked rock stripped of the last vestige of vegetation, terrible in their utter and everlasting barrenness, which can now be seen along the banks of the upper Hudson, testify to the effects of frequent and unchecked forest fires, and only too clearly point out what must soon be the fate of this whole region, if it is longer left to the destructive agencies now surely working its ruin.

The people of this State, if they are wise, will read in the light of experience the lesson which the seared rocks and blackened stumps that cover the southern slopes of the Adirondacks afford them, and hesitate, before it is too late, to take upon themselves the responsibility of permitting the destruction of our most valuable channels of commerce, and the extermination of the prosperous and happy population of northorn New York.

The People and the President.

In his letter accepting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency Mr. CLEVE-LAND favors an amendment to the Constitution disqualifying the President from reelection. "We recognize in the eligibility of the President for reflection," he says, "a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate, and intelligent political action which must characterize a government by the people."

The following extracts show how often this proposition has been brought to the attention of Congress and of the people: From President Jacuson's First Annual Message, Dec. 8

It would seem advisable to limit the service of a Chief Magistrate to a single term of either four or six years. From Gen. Jacuson's Second Message, Dec. 6, 1830. I cannot too earnestly invite your attention to the pro pristy of promoting such an amendment of the Cousti-tution as will render the Chief Magistrate incligible after

Prom Gen. Jackson's Third Message, Dec. 6, 1831. I have heretofore recommended amendments of the Federal Constitution giving the election of President and Tice-President to the people, and limiting the service of the former to a single term. So important do I consider these changes in our fundamental law that I

cannot, in accordance with my duty, emit to press then upon the consideration of a new Conggess. From Gen. Jacuson's Fourth Message, Dec. 4, 1832. I beg leave to call the attention of Congress to the views heretofore expressed in relation to the mode o sing the President and Vice-President of the Unite choosing the Fresident and Vice-Fresident of the United States, and to those respecting the tenure of office gen-erally. Still impressed with the justice of those views, and with the belief that the modifications suggested on those subjects, if adopted, will contribute to the pros-berity and harmony of the country, I earnestly recom-

mend them to your consideration at this time. From Gen. Jackson's Fifth Message, Dec. 3, 1833.
Regarding it as all-important to the future quiet and harmony of the people that every intermediate agency in the election of these officers should be removed, and that their eligibility should be limited to one term of either four or six years, I cannot too earnestly invit your consideration of the subject.

From Gen. Jacuson's Sixth Message, Dec. 1, 1834. Could this be attained, and the terms of those officers be limited to a single period of either four or six years, I think our liberties would possess an additional safe

From Gen. Jackson's Seventh Message, Dec. 7, 1835. I feel that in renewing the recommendation I have berefore made on this subject I am not transcending the bounds of a just deference to the sense of Congre's, or to the disposition of the people. I have enforced the views from a sincere conviction that the best interes's of the country would be promoted by their adoption. From Personent Hannison's Inaugural Address, Narch 4

The eligibility of the same individual conduction

el ins l'residency is unques

the segucious mind of Mr. Jarranson early lamented this error. Under no circumstances will I consent to serve a second term. From President Jounson's Pourth Annual A

I renew the recommendation contained in my com-munication to Congress dated the 16th July last, that the judgment of the people should be taken on the pro-priety of so amending the Federal Constitution that it shall provide for an election of President and Vice-President by a direct vote of the people, instead of through the agency of electors, and making them inligible for reelection to a second term.

From Mr. Tilden's Litter of Acceptance, July 31, 1876.
No reform of the civil service will be complete and
ermanent until its Chief Magistrate is constitutionally di-qualified for reclection, experience having repe sol the futility of self-imposed restrictions by candi

From Mr. R. B. HATSA's Inaugural Address, March 5, 1877. recommend an amendment to the Constitution pre-ribing a term of six years for the Presidential office and forbidding a radioation

It will be seen that there is nothing novel in Mr. CLEVELAND's proposition. It lacks Gen. HARRISON'S incisiveness and Mr. TIL-DEN'S sagacious comment. "Under no circumstances will I consent to serve a second term," said WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON. Experience has repeatedly exposed the futility of self-imposed restrictions by candidates," said Mr. TILDEN.

The one-term idea, however, has never germinated. It never found favor with the people. No prominent party has ever enunciated the principle in its platform. Congress has taken no steps toward submitting the question in a constitutional amendment. The President who advocated it the most persistently was reclected. In fact, it is not a sound idea. It is well, we think, that the President should have an opportunity by wise, patriotic, and upright service, to obtain a reflection.

But the bars are up against a third term. That question was settled at Chicago four

Instruction in the Mechanic Arts.

What has been done in this country toward supplying the demand for schools for industrial training is very clearly and fully explained in a little pamphlet containing an address on the subject delivered by the Hon. WM. P. LETCHWORTH, President of our State Board of Charities. Mr. LETCHWORTH thoroughly investigated the subject for the purpose of determining whether it would be desirable to introduce trade instruction into our juvenile reformatory institutions, and the result of his examination was this address, made before the managers of the Western House of Refuge at Rochester.

Instruction in the mechanic arts is a part of the Russian educational system, from which were obtained the general suggestions that induced the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to start an industrial school as one of its distinct departments. The experiment was at once successful, so that new workshops capable of accommodating several hundred lads were recently erected in Boston, and are now daily crowded with the "boys of poor but worthy parents and the sons of men of wealth and high position." "The busy scene presented in the various workshops is inspiring," adds Mr. LETCHWORTH. The boys are too much interested in their work to think of shirking it. Their whole attention is absorbed in their occupations, while instructors pass from pupil to pupil, explaining methods or correcting the unskilled hands.

Instruction is given in carpentering, wood turning, pattern making, blacksmithing, lathe and foundry work, and also in drawing and designing. In the carpenter's shop each lad is furnished with a carpenter's bench and a full set of tools. In the wood-turning shop the lathes are generally run by steam power, but pupils are also trained to manage foot lathes. So in the forge shops the long lines of forges are run by a steam fan, but instruction is besides given at forges with hand beliews. When a student is able to do his allotted tasks well he is allowed extra time to turn out work of his own.

The boys are trained much more rapidly than ordinary apprentices, and acquire a knowledge of the fundamental principles of the art which apprentices usually altogether lack. A boy who has mastered forty lessons in the simple matter of forging, writes one of these instructors, "so far as his knowledge of the art and his ability to apply what he has learned are concerned, is quite the equal of the boy who has spent his two or three years of apprenticeship under the usual conditions. It appears like throwing away two or three years of one's life to attain a knowledge of any business that cau be acquired in the short space of twelve or thirteen days by a proper course of instruction. The dexterity that comes from practice," he continues, "can be reached as quickly after twelve days' instruction as after the two or three years spent as an apprentice under adverse circumstances."

The plan is to give the student the fundanental principles in such lessons as will teach him most clearly, and to supplement that instruction with practice enough to make him familiar with his tools and the various ways of using them. As to the age at which it is best to put lads under this training, Prof. RUNKLE of the Institute of Technology says: "Boys of twelve have sufficient strength to take up courses in wood working, but cannot make as much progress as older boys. From twelve to eighteen boys can be taught a variety of processes which apply in wood and metal constructions, and at the same time carry on the studies of a common education to advantage." One lesson a day in shop instruction of not more than three hours is enough, he further says and each boy should be given a short elementary course in each shop, and then devote his time more especially to that department in which he has shown the most capacity and interest.

Mr. LETCHWORTH also gives an account of a visit he made to the industrial school at the corner of First avenue and Sixty-eighth street, in this city, which was founded by Mr. R. T. AUCHMUTY. Here, in spacious onestory workshops, evening classes are instructed for about two and a half hours in plumbing, bricklaying, plastering, fresco painting, drawing, wood carving, and pattern making. The number of students was about two hundred. The Hebrew Free School Association have also devoted a four-story building on the corner of Crosby and Jersey streets to various branches of technical instruction, and boys from twelve to fifteen years of age, in good physical condition, will be admitted to the classes, which will assemble at 8 in the morning and continue, with the usual intermissions, until 5 in the afternoon. Geography, history, arithmetic, and geometry will be taught during the first three hours, and the rest of the time will be given to free-hand drawing, mechanical drawing, modelling in clay, carpenter work, tool and instrument manufacturing, forging and casting, pattern

naking, and designing. These are some of the industrial schools which have been established in this country. and there are already many others. So far as we have heard they are all successful. Parents are eager to get their sons in them, and the boys are fascinated with the work. Accordingly Mr. LETCHWORTH urges the introduction of systematic training in the mechanic arts into our reform schools so that

the young offenders may be made into capa-

ble and useful members of society.

Whether he succeeds or fails in that particular purpose, it is not doubtful that this sort of training will become more and more general. The schools of mechanic arts al ready established have done so well that the number is sure to be greatly multiplied.

The Redistribution Problem in England

It is certain that a reapportionment of seats in the British House of Commons mus immediately follow, if it does not accompany, that extension of the household suffrage to countles which the GLADSTONE Ministry are resolved to carry out. We may find it useful, therefore, to keep in view th intricate and hard conditions of a problem about which we shall hear a great deal dur ing the next few months.

There would, of course, be nothing complicated in this matter if Englishmen could bring themselves to apply the aimple principle of making Parliamentary representation proportionate to population. But although this principle is adopted in France and the German empire, as well as in the United States, and although it is strenuously advocated by the more logical and sincere English Radicals, there seems at present little chance of its being accepted by either the Conservative or the Liberal party. The great majority of English politicians still refuse to recognize the fundamental axiom of a true democracy, namely, that not only should every man have a right to vote, but each man's vote should have the same elective power. Under the existing system one man owning property in several places may vote for several members of Parliament, and, moreover, the vote of an elector in one borough may count for twenty times as much as that of an elector in another borough. That some of these grotesque inequalities must be smoothed away is accnowledged on all hands, but the difficulty lies in this, that no plan short of the drastic one of allotting seats according to population will avert bitter heartburnings and sharp complaints on the part of some constituencies

To get a clear idea of the grievances to b remedied, lot us leave out of view the two sister kingdoms and confine ourselves to England, which now returns 463 members, a quota almost exactly proportioned to its 26,000,000 inhabitants. Of these members 5 are elected by universities, and, although this traditional anomaly will be vigorously assailed, it is likely to remain unshaken for some time longer. There remain, then, 458 seats to be redistributed among the English boroughs and counties. But after the house hold suffrage has been extended to the counties, these, taken as a whole, will require more than 60 additional scats in order to place their voters on an equal footing with the borough electors, viewed collectively Whence are these seats to be procured? At first sight the answer seems obvious enough for there are 61 small boroughs in England, with populations under 15,000, each of which returns but one member to Parliament. It has been proposed to disfranchise these boroughs, and turn over their seats to the coun ties, or, what would come to the same thing, to enlarge the boroughs into county divisions by annexing the adjacent rural populations. But these 61 boroughs would deem themselves the victims of a most unfair discrimination if they were totally or partially disfranchised, while a town like Tiverton is suffered to return not merely one member,

but two members, to the House of Commons. The truth is that the problem of redistribution cannot be summarily solved by simply transferring sixty seats from the boroughs to the counties, for there are gross inequalities among the boroughs themselves. For example, Huddersfield, with nearly 90,000 inhabitants, is allowed but one member, whereas Truro, with only 10,000, has two It follows that a vote in the latter place counts for eighteen times as much as a rote in the former in respect of Parliamentary representation. There are, in fact, no less than eleven boroughs besides Huddersfield, with populations over 50,000, which control but one seat each, while there are twenty-one boroughs, besides Tiverton and Truro, with less than 20,000 inhabitants, which have two members each. It is plain that no scheme which does not aim to rectify such intolerable inconsistencies will or should be sanctioned by public opinion. The case of London also calls loudly for redress The municipal population of the British captal is about three and a half millions, yet it has but twenty-two representatives in the logislature. That is to say, more than 150,000 souls are required to return one member in the metropolitan district, whereas in Knares-

ooro 5,000 can exercise that function. We have cited only a few flagrant examples, but they will suffice to show how ur gent is the necessity of redistribution, and how perplexing and difficult will be the task, so long as an attempt is made to evade the true solution and postpone the inevitable hour when historical precedents and vested rights will be rudely brushed aside and seatin the legislature apportioned in the just ratio of population.

Two Questions of Propriety.

We must give prompt and careful attention to the following letter, for it will be seen that it rests with us either to widen the breach between these lovers or to bring them back to harmony and happiness:

"I am loving a young lady. We had a quarrel, and w agreed to leave it to you to say which is right in our dif-ference of opinion. We both live in the country. She went to town some time ago with a young man, or boy. and she consented to have her picture taken with hi in a group. I told her that it was wrong; that it was i poor taste. She said there was no harm in it. I asked he to point out any good that would result from it. Sh failed to respond. I am very badly perplexed over the matter. The young man in question is not related her in any way, and never waited on her."

It is undoubtedly true that a girl engaged to be married should strive in all things and all ways to avoid giving reasonable offence to her lover. She will be wise if she even regards his unreasonable whims, bearing it mind that love is apt to be exacting in such a case. Nor should she forget that mischiev ous people sometimes take a malicious pleasure in stirring up strife between lovers More frequently, however, the girl herself may tantalize her lover and excite his jealousy in order to test his devotion. But that is a very dangerous and a very cruel experiment, and many an engagement is broken by such conduct. The man may not be able to stand the torture inflicted on him by the pranks of his sweetheart.

In this case, however, we cannot see any thing very blameworthy in the conduct of Why did our correspondent not object to her going to the neighboring town with the other young fellow as her sole companion? If he could trust her to do that, he ought not to refuse to accept her explanation that the incident of the photograph meant nothing. The two probably found the time heavy on their hands, and so had the

Besides, as our correspondent acknowle edges, the girl had never had any sentimental association with the youth. Yet we do not wonder that it annoyed him to se the photograph, and the picture would have been unobjectionable on the score of good taste if his own countenance had appeared

indt instead of that of the other fellow. It was, indeed, a sort of thing which an en-gaged girl had better not do.

But the proceeding was not a grave ofence which would justify a prolonged and serious lovers' quarrel. It was a very trifling matter, over which it is not worth while to fight, and it is a bad sign when lovers seek to win a victory over each other in a conflict of opinion. Be magnanimous, and let her call herself the victor. Then, in all probability, she will confess that she was wrong and you were right. Women do not like to give in while the heated argument is

going on. Remember that you might win in the controversy and lose your sweetheart as the price of your success. No, no. Let it go; but the next time she makes an excursion take pains to be yourself her companion, or see to it that she is under the wing of a discreet married woman.

And that brings us to a second question, which comes from this city, while the first was sent from far-away Texas. It is a question of social propriety or etiquette:

"Is it considered a breach of etiquette, or could it be construed as an opposition to the laws of society, for a young lady to accompany a gentleman alone to Man-listian Beach, or to any place of amusement, when the This is the ground taken by a lady friend, who would socept such an invitation if there were another couple or an older lady to accompany us. I think the line is drawn too close, and desire your opinion upon the

The line, however, is drawn just there, and

experience teaches that it is not too closely drawn. Young men and young women may lose their heads if they are not under the re straint of older and more sedate companions. A great deal of trouble comes from the violation of so wise and conservative a rule. The picnics which are attended exclusively by great numbers of young people caus nuch mischief every summer which would be prevented by the presence of older and more discreet persons. Priests and ministers very reasonably object to such parties and say that the young men and women

Under Gang Rule.

rebel against it so stoutly.

need the restraint all the more when they

Three new gangs came to the surface yes terday. The Fifteenth street gang assaulted an honest steam fitter who refused to give them "growler" money, and he was taken to Bellevue Hospital insensible. The Hook gang robbed a man of \$300 in broad daylight and brutally assaulted a witness. A Brook lyn gang attacked the harvest moon camp fire of Rankin Post, G. A. R., kicked in drum heads, and knocked down all who pro tested, creating general consternation. The East River gang again distinguished itself by openly robbing a grocery in Dry Dock street. Thus the week closes with a murder the probable death of a woman who received the bullet intended for a leader of the East River gang, and a score of assaults and rob beries, all due to gang rule.

This rule must cease. Public safety imperatively demands the prompt suppression of such gangs. "The police won't tackle the gang," said one of the assailed. "They say it's no use." The police are powerless without the cooperation of the Police Justices. The Justices must turn a deaf car to the importunities of pothouse politicians. Not long ago five prisoners were discharged by a Police Justice in one day at the request of a noted Sixth ward politician, whose record as a gambler and prize fighter had been partially obliterated by a term in the Assembly.

The gangs must have justice, and plenty of it, regardless of the wishes of politicians, however prominent. Then, and then only will our streets be safe by day and by night

The Facts in Vermont.

At last we have the complete returns of the Vermont election. Lot us compare them with those of the State elections of 1876 and 1880, each preceding a Presidential election:

1870.	1880.	1994.
Republican	47,614	41,017
Democratic	21,245	19,838
Greenback, &c	1,578	GHO
	-	
Total65,711	70,037	02,421

This confirms the opinion which we have before expressed, that there is no difference of importance between the relative strength of parties in Vermont in this election and at previous elections of a similar character. As compared with 1880, the Republicans have fallen off about 6,000, the Democrats 1,400, and the Independents and Greenbackers 900. Politically there's nothing in it.

If, however, the Democrats had been running a candidate who was entirely satisfactory to them-say, for instance, such a man as Mr. BAYARD, or Mr. THUBMAN, or Mr. RAN-DALL-instead of a falling off in the number of their votes, there would have been a vast gain. Then there would have been something to be encouraged about, and to talk about in earnest. As it is there is no sign of a Democratic victory in this Vermont election.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Whitehall Times, comes to us bearing at the head of its editorial columns a portrait of Mr. CLEVELAN labelled. "The New Moses. He can leader

the Promised Land."

This may be a very pleasing thought to followers, but it must be sadly suggest to the new Moss-. It, will be remembered that was said to his illustrious prototype: have caused thee to see it with thine eyes, but thou shalt not go over thither." and the record closes with the statement that "No man knowed of his sepulchre unto this day."

It is a pleasure to see that Mrs. BELVA A. Lockwoop, the latest, but perhaps not the least, of the numerous persons who want a lease of the White House, is square on the great business of civil service reform. "I shall seek," says this eminent lawyer in her declaration of princholes." to insure a fair distribution of the public offices to women as well as to men. with a scrupulous regard to civil service reform after the women are duly installed in office." That is exactly the Republican idea. Once get all the Republicans into office, make it impossible to put them out, and then will come " a scrupulous regard for civil service reform. We fear that Mrs. Lockwood is a Republican.

If we may judge from General Court Martial Orders No. 29 of the Department of Texas military trials are sometimes so conducted as to make the members of the court no less deserving of arraignment than the prisoners whom they have before them.

A short time ago a soldier of the Tenth Cav-

alry was tried at Fort Davis, Texas, for desertion. During the proceedings, as the official review shows, one-half of the members of the court-namely, Capt. Lego and Capt. SMITHER and Lieut. GRIERSON and Lieut. FREEMAN-and even the Judge Advocate, Lieut, Shiff, "wilfully and knowingly remained absent from an adjourned session of the court for more than an hour and bree-quarters, engaging during that time in sportive amusement for a wager." This absence the Judge Advocate noted on the record as "an inadvertence," and when the absentees after concluding their sport, reappeared in court, and were required by the President to explain in writing the cause of their absence, ment and refused to comply with it. The de partment commander, being appealed to, sus tained the demand, and the absentees then gave their explanations, but, as the official review declares, "resented the action of their

President, and armyed themselves again him." There was all this time but one hour of legitimate work before the court, yet final ac tion was delayed for eleven days. During that time seven sessions were held, "almost entirely devoted to undignified, improper, and outrageous squabbles." Gen. STANLEY gives

this account of the affair: "It would be time wasted to follow the record of the court through this disgraceful period of its remarkable career. It is deemed semilient to state that the continuacious conduct of the absentees did not aboate until eleven days later, when they commuted their crowning act of outrage by attempting to depose the presiding officer of their court, in order to confer his function upon the second member in rank, Capt. Laso, one of their co-delinquents."

Meanwhile the administration of justice was wholly defeated. For Gen. STANLEY, refusing to have any soldier's fate settled by such pourt, has set saide the proceedings, release the prisoner from confinement, and restored him to duty.

"People want to hear about the tariff," said a campaign speaker in Maine, "Lord Lord, how this world is given to lying." Pec ple don't want to hear about the tariff. People are tired. Still, if Mr. GROVER CLEVELAND IS & free trader, people will have to hear from the tariff, and he is one of the people that will hear from it in a way he won't like.

Folger.

He died in harness, like the brave Old warrior he was, who dared To lead a hopeless charge, nor spared His strength, nor sought himself to save.

His learning freights the lawyer's shelf; Praise him who played so high a part! But honor more the loyal heart That calmly sacrificed itself.

It is not ours to choose what prize Our manhood's hopes shall satisfy: That we must leave to destiny. And work out that which in us lies Content, if justly may be carved Upon the slab our dust that guards. Not a mere list of earth's rewards. But, nobler tribute, this: "He served!"

Can a Vicious Man Make a Good Public

From the Catholic Universe, Sept. 4 We do not write on this subject for the puryou do not write on this sunject for the pur-pose of influencing votes in the Presidential contest. The subject has entered the struggle, and in consequent discussion there has appeared and been advocated a the-ory that would take all opprobrism from unchaste ac-tion and tend to demoralize public sentiment. No person having the virtue of the people at heart can consider such a result without concern. For this reason we write It is broadly asserted that the chastity of a person olding public position need not be considered that a erson who is regardless of that virtue may never ass be most competent and trustworthy in public life History does not sustain those who so judge. Scriptures the history of the Church, and profane history are full of warning to the contrary. The instances of Samson, David, Solomon, and Herod in Holy Writ suffice to show how crimes of this kind are visited not only upon the riminals themselves, but upon the people intrusted to hem. In Church history the persecution of St. John Chrysostom, the kingdoms placed under interdict, the achisms and herenes caused by fustful rulers notably the defection of England from Catholicity, are sufficient illustration. In proface history we note wars caused by such crimes, numberless intrigues leading to petly persecutions, oppressions, and death of citizens. Any one who is at all familiar with the principal events of history from the Trojan war in the dimness of fable down to our own century can easily recall facts withou number that are to the point, so that it can be asserted with all probability that nothing else has so changed the ace of empires and caused such desciation as unchas ity in public men. It can thus be seen that chastity is public life is a matter of grave concern, and how flip pant is the talk of those who wish, for partisan pur poses, to create a different impression.

But this is not all. The most important point is the demoralization of public mentiment. There is necessarily an abhorrence of known impurity because of the dis crace, misery, despair, and other afflictions that are rought about by unchaste action. It is this abhorrence that hads so frequently to the speedy lynching of those who have had a share in such crimes. If there is one barrier, beyond the grace of God, to a deluge of imparity, it is the public disrepute that attaches to those who are guilty of the crime. It can thus be seen that it is not hypocrisy and inconsistency to punish those who are publicly known to be guilty of crimes that are se cretly committed by many other persons with impunity. It is simply regard for a barrier to immorally. Those who are guilty of such crimes feel their own degradation and seek the darkness. The reasoning of some persons would take away all the opprobrium and give the criminal impunity in the nounday sun. The same reasoning carried out would take all these crimes from the penal code and let every such crimina go unpunished from the court room. Everybody car readily understand what would become of society is such a state of affairs. Those who are acquainted with the dangers to youth in the general laxity of customs as to associations of young men and young women in this country, the dances and night walking so common, the early freedom from parental restrictions, so that in general when children attain the age of about 18 years parents almost as a rule do not know the where-abouts or companionship of young folks, cannot with-out concern see disrepute lifted from criminal actions and criminal associations. T. F. MARIAR, D.D.

The Voice of Reason.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with profound interest, and we have talked over at our club, the recommendation of your Saratoga corre-spondent for a union of all opposition parties and people n support of a ticket for the Presidency that would be

nicessful at the polls.

The Government has become bad, because political fe has degenerated. It has demoralized and corrupted the country. It has had too much money and too much political power. That it should have abused that power is only natural and human. It is high time it should be I do not believe that Blaine is fit to do that, but Tilden

rould be and so would Butler. Thurman and Bayard yould likewise, but we can't get either now. Cleveland s a bad collapse. Why can't we yet have Tilden ! Never mind his india osition. I am a business man and have few words. Let he men who have power give us an opportunity. Naw York, Sept. 5.

The Walp.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For years and years I have with my party as a good Democrat. What good has it done me or anybody else? A lot of pothouse politicians all the time run the caucuses, make themselves delegates and officeholders, and the play gentleman: Here my party has been trying for a lifetime to get back the Government into good Demo tratic hands, and see what a botch they have made of it! We had one chance in Tilden, but they cheated us out of him, even after he was elected; and they have been heating all around the board ever since.

Now, for one, and I know another, we are going for

old Ben Butler, and stick to it till we get him

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We all aughed and chuckled up here at the way the Sage kept he flatterers of Sept 3 away from Greystone. He said,

cooking at Ma kine 'Taint a knowin' kind o' cattle That's cotched with mouldy corn." Very politely he heard what one of them had to say out politely sent them off to his yacht for eigars.

Mr. Tilden is no niggard, no matter how niggardly he

HARATOGA SPRINGS, Sept. 5. Thanks.

may have been used by those who, after all, cannot do

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Everybody hould thank Tur Sun, and nobody more than the bene iciary himself, for the home truths it has told Groven Cleveland and his adherents or associates and the go edvice it has given them.

Even the immerial David prayed, "Lord, cleanse me from my secret sine," and when they became public he

prointing secret side, and when they became public he petitler fried to cover them up nor challenged their con sequences, inteh less endeavored to escape their penalty. The wasse of sin is death," or at any rate it should be, as well in secular as in sacred life. "Don't deny it, but defy it," was the hold utterance of the Democratic nominee, trusting to the indifference of his party for immunity, instead of making the thing right with the widow and orphan, and with his conscience, if he have any:

Baschen (not H. W.)

"Shoulder to Shoulder." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have leard it claimed that the voters who are habitur

Grover Cleveland's methods and practices "should stand shoulder to shoulder." This is the wantonness of "persons of the lewd and

hase sort."

Now let the lines be distinctly drawn. Gov. Hendricks has come to the defence of his associate on the Bemocratic theket with a issue and impotent apology. Certain appraisin for a future candidate of the old bemocratic party are following his amultious noise;

Let man of mark be marked in their degrading cherer. The rank and file, "who don't know any better," are to be pitted and commisserated, but hot the readers. Voirs, appr. 5.

LAW FOR THE MONTHS ALDERHOU.

Corporation Counsel Lacombe advises the Mayor that the alleged special meeting of the Board of Aldermen, at which eighteen Aldermen were present and voted to give away the Broadway Railroad franchise to the Broadway Surface Railroad Company, was not a lawful meeting, and that its action is null and void. It was an unlawful meeting. Mr. Lacombe members of the Board. The municipal powers of the Board cannot be exercised by a mere assembly of individual members, but only by the

lays, because due notice was not given to all the Board at a corporate meeting duly held. The right to have due notice of a meeting is one which the majority cannot take away from the minority. Every member is entitled to the nolos. The notice, according to well-established precedent, must be "reasonably sufficient." and must be "served a reasonable time before the hour of meeting—such reasonable time as to give all an opportunity of attending and

mate give all an opportunity of account working."

The call for a special meeting cannot be shortened so as to defeat the purpose of a notice, and give no notice in fact. Fraud vittates any transaction, however men may surround it with forms. The power of two-thirds of the Board of Aldermen to call a special meeting cannot be exercised so as to give no notice at all. It appears by the affidavit of Capt. Twomey, Clerk of the Common Council, that eighteen Aldermen who signed the call for this special meeting were personally notified and attended Aldermen who signed the call for this special meeting were personally notified and attended the meeting, which was called for and heid at 9 A. M. At fifteen minutes before 9 the Clerk directed his assistant to have certain blank notices filled and sent to the six Aldermen who were not present. The residences of these six are: 57 Madison street, 170 Eldridge street, 43 Vandam street, 24 East Thirty-third street, 454 West Thirty-fourth street, and 303 West Fifty-fourth street. The last named of these residences is four miles from the City Hall. Mr. Lacombe Says:

I acombe says:

In view of this fact, it is unnacessary to inquire which er or not the assistant and his measurers between the tempelves to obey the orders of the Clerk. It is the control of the Clerk of the Clerk

to no notice at all.
It is my opinion, therefore, and I do so advise you, that the special inceting of the Hoard of Aldermen, which was held at 9 A. M. on Aug. 20, 1984, was not duly convened, for the reason that such notice of the time of meeting as the law requires was not given to all the members: that the action taken thereat is wholly void, of no legal force, and not entitled to recognition as the action of the Board of Aldermen.

action of the Board of Aldermen.

The Aldermen are now helpless, being under an injunction which was obtained in the suit brought by Chittenden. Townsend, and Chitenden, and restrains them from doing anything with the Broadway franchise before the hearing on Monday before Judge Donohue. There have been a number of new elements introduced into this suit by the amendment of the pleadings. The chief feature of the amendments is an allegation that a certain lawyer was in collusion with the Aldermen and the Broadway Surface Railroad Company.

CAMERON FOR BLAINE.

He Communicates to Chairman Jones ble

Enracet Wish for Republican Success. Chairman B. F. Jones of the Republican National Committee said yesterday that the visit of Senator Don Cameron to the rooms of the committee on Friday had no significance He and Mr. Cameron had been for many years very close and warm friends. Had he been stopping at the Windsor, for instance, and Mr. ameron at the Brunswick, either he would have called on Mr. Cameron or Mr. Cameron on him, just as would be the case with any two old friends. Mr. Jones said that the statement that selecting him for Chairman of the National Committee was a "blow at the Cameron Ring' was ridiculous. He in no way represented opposition to the Camerons. He did not, in fact, represent any faction among Pennsylvania Republicans. He was away in Europe when the Staiwart and anti-Staiwart feature developed, and had never taken part on either side. The substance of his interview with Mr. Cameron, so far as politics is concerned, was that Mr. Cameron stated that he earnestly hoped for the election of the Republican ticket this fall, and was a cordinal supporter of that ticket. Mr. J. D. Meeks. Mr. Jones's assistant, said that the statement that the appearance of Mr. Cameron's card caused a commotion was simple bosh.

Mr. Cameron called quietly and was received quietly. Mr. Meeks said. There was no was ridiculous. He in no way represented op-

simple bosh.
"Mr. Cameron called quietly and was received quietly. Mr. Meeks said. "There was no flurry whatever, and the call was taken quite as a matter of course as coming from a prominent Republican who was interested in Republican success." Mr. Meeks, who is from Pittsburgh, also stated that the Pennsylvania Staiwarts were actively supporting Blaine and Logan.

HENDRICKS ON BUTLER

He Says the General to a Good as Well as

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 6 .- Gov. Hendricks was asked this afternoon: What do you think will be the result of the

Butler canvass?" "That is very difficult to answer. Mr. Butler is unquestionably a very dangerous man before an audience, and he will attract large audiences, and, were the election to occur tosiderable vote. But the weakening process is going on steadily. People do not like to throw votes away. The certainty that his election is votes away. The certainty that his election is impossible under any circumstances will determany of his admirers from voting for him. It is also impossible for him to effect so perfect an organization as that possessed by either of the old parties. But Mr. Butler is a remarkable man, and those who know him best admit that he is a very good one."

If the Chicago Convention had placed your name at the head of the ticket, don't you think that you would have had his support?" asked the reporter.

the reporter.
"I know it," said Mr. Hendricks warmly. "!
know it."

Gang Rule on the East Side.

"Mackorolville," as the quarter on the east side of the city bounded by Tenth and Thirteenth streets Avenue C and East River is called, evidently stands in need of rigorous measures for the preservation of order sud the enforcement of law. When policemen confes that certain criminals cannot be arrested unless the are drunk, it must be admitted that the guardianship o he peace is a failure. But the East River gang, like gangs in other parts of the city, have so many accom-plices and sympathizers that ordinary methods of deal-ing with them are not successful.

The Police Commissioners should take steps immedi-

ately to strengthen the force in the districts infested by these bands of ruffians, and to set on foot a campaign that will not end until the gauge are completely broken up. Here they have an opportunity to distinguish them selves by an exhibition of vigor such as no Police Board has shown for years. It will not do for the Commissioners to say that the force is insufficient for the purpose. They must first convince the people of the cit that they have done their utmost with the resources a mand. Then the Legislature will give then nore men, if they are needed.

How Will the Independents Use Illim? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It must

be embarrassing to the leaders of the Independents to be joined by Daniel II. Chamberlain. What use can George William Curtis or Col. T. W. Higginson have for such a man! Will they put Chamberlain on the stump! Chamberlain, more responsible for the enormous in crease of debt in South Carolina, and afterward of it ion, than any radical official of that State, repud resultation, than any radical official of that state, repudiating Jim Haine and posing as a reformer, is truly something wonderful. What a theme that would be for Nast i Chamberlain's recent denunciation of the Supreme Court of the United States for its decision upon the validity of the debt of Virginia should be read with his letter of acceptance of his nomination for Hovernor of South Carolina and his inaugural message after his election. Yours respectfully, A. K. BLANDING, a Democrat. WISONA, Minn., Aug. 22.

A Butler Straw in Massachusetts.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The following vote on an inward-bound train from the West may give some idea of the strength of Gen. Butler James G. Blaine of Maine, 60; Renj. P. Butler of Mas ascitusetts, 63; Frank Raymond of Harlem, 2; Friover Cleveland of New York, 1: C. A. IUTILE. Springerish, Mass. Sept. 4, 1884.

" Faglish as She to Spoke."

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Why al not use the English language as "she is spoke" at hon in Old England? For instance: "If Mr. or Mrs. Smith desires an interview, I will see un." "If any gentleman or lady owns this umbrella let un claim it." If any gentleman or woman doubts the propriety of this suggestion I will fight un. Yours truly.

Montay, St. Lawrence county, Sept. 4, 1884.

In the language of the Indians of Massachu ten, "murginoning" for as now weiter, "murginoning" for as now weiter, "murginoning means, literally, "reas now weiter was the title of a capitain or superior officer. In Eliot's Indian Binie it stands for "capitain," and in one passage (ilen. xxxvi. 40-43) for "duke" of the authorized version.

Get rid of your cold at once by using Dr. Jayne's Ex-pectorant, and so avoid the risk of developing a serious lung trouble.—Adm.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY. The week has been as prolific of social the Breedway Franchise is Vold. wents as any in the previous history of Newort. President Arthur and Mr. James Gordon Bennett came in at the last moment as special Providences, the one to stimulate and receive nospitalities, the other to bestow them after

the most generous and lavish fashion. The coaching parade, the subscription and domino balls, the banquet given to the defeated Buffalonians, the wedding of Miss Dickey and Mr. Douglas, the amenities exchanged between the President and heads of departments and Admiral Sir John Commercil of the British navy, the continual firing of salutes in the harbor, with luncheons, picnics, and sumptuous dinners ad libitum, combined to make the week one long gala day. In short, "dear old New. port," as people who rented a cottage there last season for the first time are so fond of calling it, has been herself again.

The coaching parade was a novelty, and was

better than a fox hunt as a spectacle for atran-gers and outsiders. Mr. Belmont, who led the ion, also took the lead in the matter of crasfiesh and appointments. His coach war faultless from the tips of his leaders' cars to the costumes of the beautiful women who sat on its roof, and this may be said without disparagement to the other coaches, which all car-ried a living freight of most unusual beauty. The married ladies on this occasion outnumbered the maidens, and perhaps outshone them. Mrs. Frederick Newbold, who had a seat on Mr. Fritsch's coach, looked particularly handsome, as did also Mrs. Frank Lawrence. Mrs. Richard Irvin, and Mrs. Lloyd Bryca. Many prominent belies, and not a few imporant beaus, were absent or viewed the parade from their own carriages. A little jealousy and some heart burnings were the result, but unfortunately the seats on a four-in-hand couch are limited, and as etiquette requires that every married woman shall be accompanied by her husband, very little space is left for young girls or unmarried men.

They all turned out in force in the afternoon, however, and with all the private vehicles and the claven coaches on their return from Ports. mouth the Newport polo field has seldom, if ever, seen such a display. That the strange seam were badly beaten by the Meadow Brooks everybody knows; but their wounded feelings were soothed by the joylal banquet given for them by their conquerors the next evening. The subscription ball was gay, as well as die.

nified and imposing. All the celebrities were there, and the music and decorations were excellent. The dancers who had been left out from the coaching parade were numerous enough to make a very pretty german, and to holiday making had hardly the strength to do But as a thing to look back upon, the Casino balls, and, indeed, every entertainment that ever took place at Newport, were eclipsed by the domino party given by Mr. Bennett at Stone Villa. The house and grounds were turned into fairy land by every contrivance for novelty and embellishment that a fertile brain and unlimited expenditure could suggest. These, combined with the grotesqueness of many of the costumes, the weird and mysterious effect that is always produced by a crowd of gliding dominoes, intensified by the flood of moonlight

never likely to be forgotten by those who saw it. How much fun was got out of the various disguises is not likely to be disclosed but a Frenchman who was present, and whose ex-perience of masked balls began almost with his first pair of trousers, was heard to declare that there was not a woman present whom he could not have called by name." Be this as it may, an inexhaustible fund of secret information seems to have grown out of the affair, and every man or girl one meets claims to be in possession of some hidden knowledge which "nothing earthly would induce them to divulge Space would fall and notes of admiration

without and the pale, vivid glow of electric and

calcium lights within, made a scene that is

ive out at any attempt to describe the dinners at Mrs. Astor's, Mrs. Bockwith's, Mrs. Goelet's, Mrs. Ettis's, or the luncheon at Mrs. Warren's, all given in the President's honor. It is departure to scenes in sharp and painful contrust to those he had left cast a shadow over subsequent gayeties, and was the signal for many leave takings. The exodus, however, has not begun at New-

port so decidedly as it has at Mount Desert, where the wharf is liferally piled with luggage. and tearful farewells are spoken every hour. The last fortnight at Bar Harbor was one of incessant fun and frolicking. Col. and Mrs. Jay, who had apartments at the Malvern, contributed not a little to the general onjoyment, and their german, which wound up the season, was quite as lively, if not quite as elaborate, as any in Newport. Miss Elise Perkins is now on a visit to Mrs. Schuyler, and may be seen every iny driving with Miss though very fair, while Miss Langdon is dark. Miss Perkins is not so careful of her complexion as her friend, who seldom appears in public without a very thick veil.

No engagements have yet been announced at Mount Desert, but that of Miss Emily Stevens, youngest daughter of Mr. Alexander H. Stevens, to Mr. A. Ladenberg is supposed to be the outcome of the Newport campaign, as it was announced there last week.

Nothing now remains but the Lenox season

to complete the round of summer revelries.

The fair village in the mountains is still lying peaceful and dormant, and clothed in verdure as fresh and luxuriant as in June. She will soon be awakened from her lethargy, however, as large parties are forming in Newport to invade her seclusion, and more than one four-inhand is to be driven from Boston to Lenox. well freighted with bolles and beaus, during the coming fortnight. Those who are permanent residents of Lenox, and whose summer homes adorn its shaded roads, are rather regretting past seasons and fearing that they will miss the charm given to it by people now far away. The cottagers have changed a good deal since last year. Mr. Morgan is in Mr. Rathbone's grand old place. Mr. Sloane occuples Mrs. Kneeland's lovely house. Mrs. Sears from Boston has been all summer in Mrs. Kuhn's quaint, individualized home. Among the old residents, however, Mr. Braem, Dr. Greenleaf, Mr. Lanier, the Misses Furniss, Mr. John E. Parsons, and Miss Carey are all in their own houses, and Mr. Burton N. Harrison is as usual at the foot of the hill. Mrs. Folsom gave a fancy party last night, the first large en-

tertainment of the season. Homburg, the most charming of German watering places, was at the last accounts crowded with English and Americans. Many of the Americans, however, are en route for home and are only lingering to complete their course of mineral waters, that they may bring back damaged livers and stomachs in good working order.

The death of Mr. Arthur Post, which was

cabled from Paris last week, has caused deep regret among his large family connection in this country. Mr. Post was a son of Mr. John Post, and has lived abroad during the greater part of his life. Since his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Wadsworth, the beautiful daughter of the late Gen. James Wadsworth, he has spent almost every winter at Pau. Two of the daughters of Gen. Wadsworth, Mrs. Edward Rogers of Philadelphia and Mrs. Arthur Post, are now widowed, and his son's wife. Mrs. Craig Wadsworth, formerly the lovely Miss Lena Peters of Philadelphia, is lying very ill at Berkeley Springs in Virginia, with little or no hope of any lasting improvement in her condition. Gen. Wadsworth's eldest daughter, formerly Mrs. Montgomery Bitchie and now Mrs. Adair, resides permanently in Ireland. So much of evil is always happening in this workaday world, that it is pleasant to hear and to record the little bits of good fortune that befall our friends and neighbors as they journey with us along tife's dusty highway. By the leath of a maternal relative in Philadelphia. death of a maternal relative in Philadelphia, the eldest son of the still charming and attractive Mrs. Robert Leroy has inherited a handsome fortune and by the will of the late Mr. Smith Clark, his grandfaughters, among whom are the Misses Buikley, Mrs. Jack Lowrence, and Miss Leroy, become the fortunate possessors of properly that will yield an income of about \$5,000 a year each, quite enough for pin money, even in these extravagant days,

Origin of a Great Word. J. Hammond Trumbull in the Critic.